

# Inheritance

## An Introduction



# Relationship Types

- Composition
  - "has-a" relationship
  - *e.g.* X has a Y
- Inheritance
  - "is-a" relationship
  - *e.g.* X is a Y



# Relationship Examples

- A rectangle width and height
- A rectangle area
- A square rectangle
- A rectangle polygon
- A polygon 2D shape

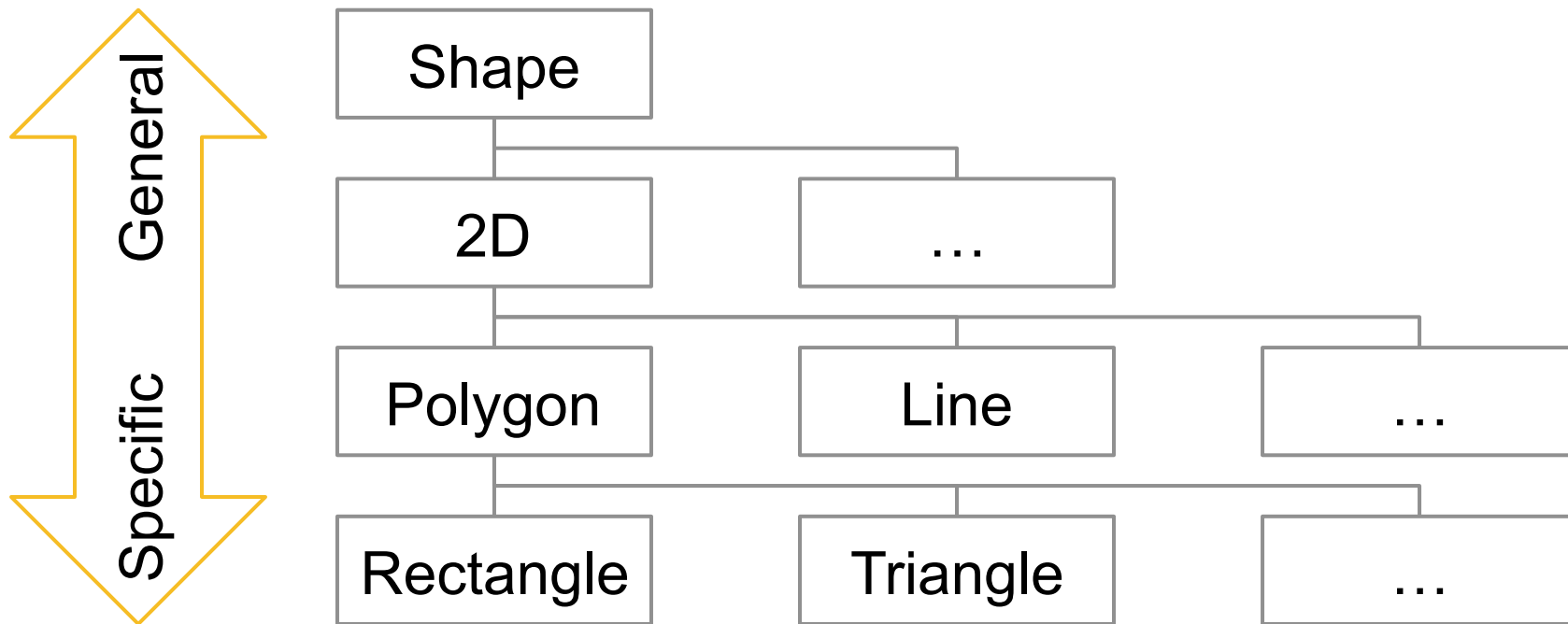


# Relationship Examples

- A rectangle has-a width and height
- A rectangle has-a area
- A square is-a rectangle
- A rectangle is-a polygon
- A polygon is-a 2D shape



# Inheritance Hierarchy



# Terminology

Rectangle is-a Polygon is-a 2D is-a Shape

- Rectangle is a **child class** of Polygon
- Polygon is a **child class** of 2D
- Rectangle **inherits from** Polygon which **inherits from** 2D which **inherits from** Shape



# Access

Rectangle extends Polygon extends 2D extends Shape

- Rectangle may not access private methods or members in Polygon or 2D or Shape
- Rectangle may access public or protected methods or members in Polygon, 2D, and Shape



# Behavior

Rectangle extends Polygon extends 2D extends Shape

- Rectangle may override methods in Polygon (use the `@Override` annotation)
- Rectangle may add additional methods not already defined in Polygon





# Behavior

Rectangle extends Polygon extends 2D extends Shape

- Rectangle may explicitly call the constructor for Polygon using the `super()` method
- Chain constructors so Rectangle calls Polygon constructor, which calls 2D which calls Shape constructor



# Behavior

Rectangle extends Polygon extends 2D extends Shape

- Rectangle eventually inherits from the Object class (explicitly or implicitly)
- Rectangle inherits default toString() and other methods from the Object class





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CHANGE THE WORLD FROM HERE